

Most Likely COA--Narrative

The Caliphate will conduct an aggressive defense of its territory in order to prolong the conflict, increase U.S. and government of Indonesia (GOI) casualties, and cause the fall of the GOI and withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The Caliphate believes that the west coast is the most likely area for an attack by U.S. and GOI forces. The preponderance of the Caliphate's defenses are arrayed in depth to defend against this possibility and consist of a combination of naval vessels, coastal defense cruise missiles (CDCM), minefields at choke points, air forces, and land defenses. Three of the Caliphate's four frigates, all six Kilo submarines, and half of its patrol boats will operate under the air defense and CDCM umbrella and from behind the ocean minefields. All available air and naval forces can be expected to conduct at least one major surge effort, striking against large naval targets that would cause the most publicity and casualties. Should U.S. forces penetrate the outer layer of defense, the Naval Infantry Brigade will defend the coastline as well as protect the CDCM launch sites in battalion-size task forces. The Naval Infantry and any local militias will locate and fix landing forces. Counterattacks will be conducted by the Caliphate's only significant mobile armored force--the 1st Mechanized Brigade--to eliminate any landing.

The Caliphate assumes that the east coast is less likely to be the target of an amphibious assault because of the numerous off-shore islands (potential small boat and CDCM ambush sites) and swamps. The Sujava and Yodaya pirate fleets can be expected to attack targets of opportunity as well. The 3rd Infantry Brigade will defend the region of Dumai on the northeast coast and the only major avenue of approach to the capital. Protecting the capital are one infantry militia battalion, a police battalion, and the Caliphate reserves consisting of one armored and one artillery battalion.

The major avenues of approach in the interior of the island of Sumatra have a limited ability to support the movement of major forces, have numerous small bridges, wind through swamps and jungle terrain, and are limited in their off-road mobility. Additionally, they are already being used by slow moving GOI infantry units and cannot easily support additional forces. Two Caliphate infantry brigades will be adequate to slow and attrite U.S./GOI attacks along these routes, and will defend from a successive series of hardened and well-camouflaged positions. The 1st Infantry Brigade with one artillery battalion will defend the northern avenue of approach to the Caliphate capital of Rekanbaru (Pasaribuhuan--Pasirpengarayan). The 2nd Infantry Brigade with another artillery battalion will defend the southern avenue of approach to the capital (Bangko--

Most Likely COA--Summary

Caliphate Objectives:

- Prolong conflict
- Increase U.S. and GOI casualties
- Cause fall of GOI government/withdrawal of U.S. forces

West Coast Defense:

- Seaward Defenses—CDCM, subs, missile boats, minefields, aircraft
- Coastal Defenses—Naval Infantry Brigade
- Counterattack Force—1st Mechanized Brigade

East Coast:

- Seaward Defenses—CDCMs, missile boats, pirate fleets
- Coastal Defenses—3rd Infantry Brigade

North-South Border: Defend with two infantry brigades, reserve in capital

Most Likely COA--Sketch



Most Dangerous COA-- Narrative

The Caliphate's original plan was to declare independence and survive until the government of Indonesia (GOI) collapsed. The Caliphate now recognizes that this strategy is invalidated by the imminent U.S. intervention. Accordingly, the Caliphate intends to aggressively change policy and undertake pre-emptive action intended to hasten the collapse of the GOI and make the deployment of additional forces more difficult if not impossible.

The Caliphate will continue to maintain the naval elements of its coastal defense force on the west coast as described previously to ward off and deter U.S. amphibious assaults. The 1st Infantry Brigade will defend the northern approaches to the capital and fix the GOI infantry brigade advancing along the Pasaribuhuan--Pasirpengarayan avenue of approach. The 3rd Infantry Brigade will advance from Dumai on the northeast coast, to isolate the GOI forces from their base of support in Medan. Simultaneously, light naval forces will interdict the Strait of Malacca cutting the interior water lines of communication between Jakarta and GOI forces on the northern portion of Sumatra. However, this action in the north will be secondary to the main attack to the south.

The main Caliphate assault will be conducted by the 1st Mechanized Infantry Brigade, assisted by the 2nd Infantry Brigade and the armored battalion from Pekanbaru. Together, this mechanized force will move inland from Padang and conduct an assault directly south along the Bangko--Sungaidarsh avenue of approach. GOI forces for the entire southern portion of Sumatra consist of a sole infantry brigade and a militia brigade, separated by 150 miles. The Caliphate assault would try to overwhelm these forces before they could unite, and seize the coastal port cities of Palembang and Tanjungkarang-Telukbetung. Coastal defense cruise missile (CDCM) units, small missile boats, and air defense units would follow close behind the front lines. The intent of the Caliphate is to extend the range of its access denial assets, interdict the Sunda Straits, and make the marshalling and deployment of GOI forces from Jakarta even more difficult.

The southern conventional assault will be supported by two simultaneous unconventional series of actions. First, the Free Aceh Movement (under the direction of the Caliphate) will declare that it has decided to implement a final solution to the presence of ethnic Chinese. Assets of the Chinese minority will be seized and distributed to poor Sumatrans. The Chinese population will be forcibly ejected from the Caliphate ahead of its advancing forces, creating a humanitarian relief problem for the GOI forces already under stress from the Caliphate attack. Secondly, the Jemaah Islamiah and Laskar Jihad terrorist cells in Jakarta will strike at GOI and U.S. forces. They will proclaim that the oppressive government is completely subservient to the U.S.

Most Dangerous COA-- Summary

Continue to Defend on West Coast

Attack to North

- 1st Infantry Brigade
- 3rd Infantry Brigade along coast
- Light Naval Units to Support Attack

Attack to the South (Main Attack)

- 1st Mechanized Brigade
- 2nd Infantry Brigade
- 1st Armored Battalion
- CDCM, Small Missile Boats, and Air Defense Units to Support Attack

Unconventional Warfare

- Attacks on Ethnic Chinese
- Terrorist Attacks in Jakarta

Most Dangerous COA-- Sketch

